

Jos. B. F. Osgood

Voyage to Red Sea &c

No - 1

Barque EMILY WILDER

Journal of a Voyage to the
Red Sea, in this Barque,
1845, by Joseph B. F. Osgood.
Osgood.

This was printed in a
small volume, on the cover
of which John Robinson
says that Osgood was never
in any of the places he de-
scribed, as he told him, but
gathered the information
from persons who had been
there.

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log
1845ES
(B34)
P.1

Refitted for an India voyage like some boarding school
mip about leaving her New England home after Thanksgiving, festi-
ivities, with new attire and every cranny and nook of baggage
chinked in with choice edibles. The Emily Wilder on the 8th of
October 1845 received a pilot on board. Contemporaneously,
a huge quarter of fresh beef came hurriedly over the vessel's side,
and went dangling to the yard arm with the cheery "Yo-
leave-ho" of the animated crew. The owners conducted
their cabalistic confab and shook hands with the Captain
over the gangway; the agile crew sprang over the rattlings
in prompt obedience to the pilot's authoritative orders. The
loosened sails shook out their folds and for a few moments
beat, like a warriors heart ~~anger~~ for the approaching combat
impatiently against the masts. The yards swung larly
round as the "green hands" "sheeted home" - poor repentants
would that it were allowable to gratify the ardent wish
of your failing hearts to "sheet home" in a far different sense,
but the cable has already been cast off and cold Boreas
with swelling cheeks has at one snuff filled the clean white
sails and bears our dancing bark like a milling bride from
the wharf. - Was there one on board who missed him self
treading the crooked streets of Salem, there were doubtless
among those who saw our felicitous departure and soulful-
ly echoed back the parting cheers of the crew, two for ev-
ery such one, who as sincerely missed themselves walking
the ample deck of our tidy vessel, even though an occa-
sional lurch had unceremoniously tilted them against
the "harness' cask" or seated them on the tummy, to the
great discomfiture of the feathered alarmists with-
in.

A pleasant run from the harbor soon dispensed with
the further services of the pilot, who leaping into his little
skiff as it dropt astern into the agitated and foam tipped
track of the vessel was soon lost sight of in the distance.
But stay! - the event of dismissing a pilot from an
outward bound vessel is not of so slight moment to an
interested spectator as thus hastily to be passed over.

Well do I remember, - and who has not been similarly
circumstanced, - leaving friends and home in early life
with a view to long absence. A much esteemed acquain-
tance accompanied me part way, although it was no far
ther than the village stage office, and I have often thought
how the pleasure of such a companion lingers near till

2 The stage started off, interrupting our half told tales and promises of friendships, completely concealed with its Laurel wreath the Byronic point of Separation as it penetrated my sensitive breast. What sailor does not feel with me that the company of the pilot is next like that which I have spoken of. And as this round home navigator offered his hand to receive the farewell grasp of each of the crew, I could not but feel that we were parting with the last visible link of that strong living chain that still bound us to our distant city. - Necessity parted us and as he retraced his homeward track he bore with him a load full of messages, and an armful of letters and packages, tender testimonials of love and friendship to affectionate friends left behind.

I leaned against the tattered rail with a fellow passenger watching with emotions of peculiar interest the fast dwindling Western shore. Long after our little home on the deep, rocking about like a bird's nest on a wind swayed bough, had become to our friends on shore but as a light cloud in the horizon, were our eyes and thoughts turned toward the scenes of our youthful pastimes and pleasures now blended into a dark confused outline and now become as an unnoticeable speck floating upon the far rolling waves. What harvest of affliction might there be gathered in before our return by the mephitic breath of disease and death which have all times and seasons for their work! - Should we be spared to revisit our native land or our lot be meted out by a premature death that should number us with that myriad family who have gone "down upon the deep in ships" and passed from the stage of life with no other eulogy than the uncertain epitaph that they were "never heard of more".

Beyond the present chapter I propose remarking nothing of the conduct and regulation of our ship's household, adventitiously grouped together whether for good or evil fortune. The mild and effectual regimen of Capt D., - the correct seamanship of the other officers and the general contentment and satisfaction of the crew have destroyed my ability, even were I in mind, to amuse the reader with any of those domestic quarrels on ship board such as will inevitably happen under the best discipline of a long voyage and which seen with an author's microscopic eyes are too often published in a distorted and magnified form to be read with unwarranted avidity.

The crew of the Emily Wicker was of the general character of those shipped at New England ports, with

a profuse sprinkling of the attributes which characterise this numerous class of men the whole world over, There were among them some discontented ever-grumbling spirits, but the major part were marked at sea and on land by the conduct of trusty and willing sailors, and toward such, true it may be, boisterous sometimes as the element which gives them support, who that has been thrown in their intercourse will feel unpleasantly or captiously disposed, Rather who is not willing to cloak with forgetfulness the degrading & offensive stigmas that have been heaped upon the name of this useful class of men and love them for their generosity and freedom and for the perils, deprivations, hardships, constant wrongs and oppressions they undergo.

Faultful as it may be I have often delighted in remembrance of the character and manners of the common sailor. He is a being isolated and distinct from each and every class of society - Debarred the highest blessings of civilization by the nature of his employment, he is but little familiar with the comforts and privileges of domestic life. Turned up on the world most frequently by family adversities and unwilling to eat the bread of idleness he looks seaward for support. Made sure of this he seems at once possessed of a remarkable monomania to spend the wages he so hardly earns, so that the recklessness with which the gathered fruits of long extended wandering, exposures and sweaty toils are dissipated before this burning desire, has become proverbial.

Arrived in port he signs the shipping papers and receives what bonus may remain after the "land shark" shall have satisfied an exorbitant order given for his last miserable outfit of clothing. - Securing a conveyance for his luggage he starts for home, if he be blessed with one, if not to a boarding house with a handkerchief full of foreign curiosities in the one hand and a rare cane in the other, which, ten to one he gives away before he reaches the head of the wharf. - If he find all living and well a truly happy meeting follows his arrival at the house, whereupon up goes his chest lid and in pleasing succession come forth a variety of presents in dedicating those who occupied during his absence a large corner of his benevolent heart, - a Cashmere shawl for his mother, a mantle for his sister, - a miniature ship for his brother, - a silk dress for a spinster aunt, - a pot of preserves for the first lucky person who takes any notice of him and a closely enveloped bundle of quaker meatness in appearance as a present for - but it must go back unopened into the till for she has proved unworthy and has married another.

He sits at the table and excites with the younger part of the family deep astonishment and laughter as he relates the

maudlin sights he has met with, - fountains of water, leaves of bread and custard in cups growing upon the trees, and, still regardless of the half alarmed look of his parent cautioning him to adhere more closely to the bounds of truth, persists in telling of birds that talk, and hogs that swim, and musical fish and fish that sail and fly and walk upon dry shores and even climb trees.

Is there any dress of more becoming or satisfactory appearance than his holiday suit? - Tightly upon his head sits his trim turpaulin of pristine glassiness, discrediting by no defect the wide silk ribbon that begins it and flaunts liberally over its capacious brain. What studies of art would dispose the liliputian linen handkerchief of a city beau so negligently, as the corner of his yard square Bandana hangs from the pocket of his jacket, swinging wide open like the folding doors of his light heart, - Or who can imitate the happy negligence of his neckerchief with its mottled square knot, shakes bone hoop and ends free to the sportive winds; - Or what fashionable master of the shears can make a more accommodating fit than his duck pants his own handy work, - tight and pliant as a glove.

Thus dressed in congenial and apt attire, he strolls through the thoroughfares on a sight seeing expedition ever distinguishable by his cautious tread and swaying his body to and fro like the motion of his lately moved ship. Some brittle looking top knot, on whose fashion has used her best endeavors to make ridiculous in his not yet accustomed eyes, is it may be rudely jostled against or tugged at or assailed by him in terms seasoned with disrespect, according to ~~his own notions~~, yet such breaches of decorum are most amply atoned for when unostentatiously he slips a silver bit into the outstretched emaciated hand of an aged beggar or wipes away with a few kind words and his ever ready potent silver handkerchief the gathering tears of the apple vender, whose stand he has overturned in a careless venting of an exuberance of animal spirit.

A sailor on horse back is a sight of unfrequent occurrence. The hazard of a choice ride is pregnant enough for him with a limited experience in land cruising. He sets out with an equally distrustful shipmate for an afternoon's amusement in the country, but unused to so prompt missing a helm as that now under his control he turns in an abrupt corner unseasonably, when some venerable, though nicely putted fracture, is reopened by an obstructing fence or post and the vehicle tumbles together like a card house. This expensive ride brings him almost to the end of the chapter of his life, and entirely to the bottom of his purse, and so he must

be off to sea again. From grieving friends he receives a silent shake of his hardened, rose-moon hand. With a heart deep "God bless you" he slips an half pay order into his mother's lap and turning from his every source of affection in the mid-world again trusts himself to the doubtful mercies of the sea:—not forgetting to send home by the pilot a sea-biscuit and a tangible assurance of the healthy condition of his head locker, or perchance his swarthy face in miniature to the recent choice of his timid or relenting heart.

Nor have I too highly colored the portraiture of these good and commendable qualities of character in the common sailor, which so far overbalance the less worthy. Many of them I am aware when once fairly at sea are as reckless as their familiar teacher and master caring for little else than that the wind be fair and briskly blowing. "Houseless, homeless race" as too truly some unfortunately are, careless and licentious even on shore yet they are not so indissolubly vice-bound as to be wholly unworthy of sympathy and benevolence. The very fact that they are so helpless and open to oppression and wrong should force a more imperative claim upon the wellsprings of man's better nature, while every endeavor of the philanthropist should be made, to promote their comfort and rights, and encourage their mental and moral improvement. By a reasonable infusion into their minds of the magnetism of knowledge their whole lives may be entirely changed, and the momentous result decided, whether their souls' tablets shall receive enlightened impressions from the intrinsic beauties and magnificent, oft changing glory of a sea picture, or their intellect be perverted and infamously engraved upon by chimerical omens or dim prognostics of the weather and presages of evil. Let the manner shake off the fetters that tether the senses capable of joy and the most thrilling leaves of Nature's marvelous book are opened for his perusal in the far-extending expanse of the ocean, like the heavens, illimitable, immeasurable, unfathomable. His eye will never be filled with seeing its solemn grandeur and glory:—his mind will never be satiated with contemplating the mysteries of its depths and the countless hosts of organized life pervading its profound recesses:—his ear never cloyed with hearing the unwritten anthem of the "Commendateur antagonist of the Earth". Even when this liquid plain,—fit emblem of his power who holds the keys of the deep above and the deep below—is lashed by tempest winds till it trembles to its very central core, it has fearful beauties and is full of poetry, could

the fenny heart of man banish fear. To the veteran tar the storm often has peculiar charms from the hour when the moon covers her face with an immense veil of mist, and the fitful winds pipe familiar music on the sighing - to the sombre solemn hour of midnight when the rattling thunder and the whistling tempest mingle in awful harmony, as if the chorals of nature were played by demon spirits of the air, - and the whooping billows dash deep and high, like a huge open-mouthed monster threatening instant destruction to his suppeting and masting craft, over which the spray sheets glitter in the lightnings blinding glare.

I remember one storm at sea above all others that I ever experienced, I will not attempt to picture it or the lasting impressions it has made upon my memory. That evening in the midst of the gale the blood chilling alarm "man overboard" was sounded from aloft. How distinctly do I recollect that death knell swelling for an instant and dying upon the blast. There was only a momentary pause in the manful exertions of the crew to help our staggering vessel in her labored movements, for the deafening tumult of the warring winds and confused battalions of surging waves too plainly answered the inquirer that all efforts to rescue the drowning man would prove fatal. There was no opportunity for lamentation while every kind of strength was requisite for the safety of those on board. - Our escape was miraculous. - When the violence of the storm had abated the crew grouped together and talked over this eulogy, whom Death's messenger had without warning buried in the sea's deep unsearchable God's acre, a lifeless tenant with nondescript monsters of unimaginable shape. The contagious influence of the scene and solemn associations of the hour gave rise to dismal anecdotes of shipwreck and disaster followed by tales of horror and demonology at which the most ardent believer in ghosts and witchcraft would not have caviled, they were supernatural enough to have curdled the understanding of more evenly balanced minds than those to which they were addressed. Such as unaccountable were the contracted brows, paled cheeks, fixed eyes, dilated nostrils and quivering lips of the attentive group of listeners. Never had I thought that the poison of superstition could be so infused, swelling and distorting the iron frames of men who so much delighted to temper their courage in the storm, But reflecting upon the peculiar aptness of such scenes to increase the necromantic power of the imagination, and fill it with distorted living images, added to the impressive solitude of the ocean, their estrangement

from the civilized world, and their confiding ways in all sit-
uations, I have ceased to marvel that nautical super-
stition forms so striking a feature in the character of men
who have proved so valuable and inseparable from the
increasing wealth and power of our country.

Exhaustless pages of Nature are opened during a sea
voyage glorious and instructive to him who will give heed
to their seasons. - What may be more gladdening than a sun
rise at sea! - Joyous pink tinted light shoots steadily up from
the horizon and bathes with roseate glow the varied shaped
fleecy and tremulous clouds that gather round to welcome
in the smiling morn, belated waves leap hurriedly on to
meet it as the peeping edge of the sun appears, - slowly
filling to a demiglobe, - now a whole crimson ball, - and
now a double globe as if a twin brother sun were cling-
ing to its lower edge loth to part company. Clear from
the dividing line of sky and water it sails onward a
life giving sphere of polished gold, shining on a world be-
low of unwritten eloquence and song until it sinks behind
the Western sea and bids the ship "good night" amid a gorgeous
drapery of crimson and golden yellow sky. And downy cloudlets
of loving pink and rose changing hues, woe like the dying mul-
let, hover in lingering mode over the scene of its departure,
and give back in mellow magnificence a grateful reflect-
ion of the day kings setting splendor. Anon, these airy tufts
come back to be bathed by the pale silver light of "Cy-
-thia rinsing her golden locks in Aquarius" and the soft
stars, reminding one of distant friends who may be dead
while yet their pleasant messages joy our hearts, - come down
from their high home to dance and frolic untiring through
the night upon the quivering mirror of the wandering
sea, and heavenly phenomena display their awful beauty
and make more grand and solitary

— "The hour when love of home melts through
Men's hearts at sea, and longings thoughts portray
The moment when they bade sweet friends adieu"

* ¹¹ In lat. $15^{\circ}43'S$, $-46^{\circ}15'$ East, It was ^{early} moonlight when we arrived and our ears were saluted by the unmusical accompaniments of an evening dance by the natives on shore. At daylight I obtained a view of the ~~settlement~~ ^{camp} of a few flat roofed stone houses and cocoa nut trees lining the shore, island which fringed

The town is irregularly laid out. The streets are sandy and generally cledu. Some of the houses are built of yellow mud one story high with slanting roofs thatched with straw or Cocoa leaves. Others are made of poles & cocoa leaves.

* (1) Before our return to the town, the afternoon took an agreeable stroll about the town, observed of all and equally observing in inquisitive eye searching as the variously dressed people we met with. On nearing the governor's residence the apparent bustle at the gate induced us to relinquish our intention of entering. On turning to retrace the way a ferocious looking fellow armed with a spear unceremoniously grasped ~~me by the~~ ~~my~~ ~~that~~ the collar of my colored shirt, and began to jabber an unintelligible jargon at me. Removing his hand I assured him that ~~all~~ my intentions were innocent and peaceable. Finding that my language was not understood, but meeting with no further opposition we passed on, little thinking that, as after experience informed me, that he only wished to inquire if I would sell my shirt & at what price. -

* an epithet for which I was indebted to the natural smoothness of my face

*4 of late years but 3 or 4 American vessels have annually touched here, to exchange cotton goods, needles, beads &c for birds, tortoise shell, bees wax, ebony wood bird/paper &c. - Tortoise Shells are taken from the so-called Hawks bill tortoises & are esteemed for their superior thickness & strength. An entire shell consists of thirteen divisions or plates ^{surrounded} by 25 marginal plates, of these the two central side pieces are the largest thickest & consequently the most valuable. (Note In 1848 ~~since~~ all trade was prohibited with the whites which decree has continued in force with few exceptions to the present time (In 1848 Mr Macfarland landed a present to Mank) an occasional present of 70 or 100 bales of goods to the residents is sometimes allowed to be landed, by the Ammucans)

Bird Pepper is a hardy plant growing luxuriantly in all soils however indifferent, when cultivated in rich soils the pods are larger but the seeds less pungent to the smell and ~~also~~ acrid to the taste

The centre of the Ebony tree is alone considered of much value & when freed from all outside light wood. A duty of 10 percent is imposed on all exports & imports

*2) being slim well formed and about 5 ft 6. or 8 inches in height and having ~~up~~ upline noses, small mouths & sparse beards

not allow much personal observation as to the manners and customs of the place, "to the few inquiries put by me regarding the interior, Maxmora returned such answers as pleased his ears and comforted well with the whole history of the Madagascar as it is in fabulous and extraneous accounts. His mildness of temper gave me to understand that the queen lived at the Capital in a silver house" After this proof of meekness that I thought him unworthy of belief, will not be a matter of surprise.

I was unable to gratify a strong desire to visit the capital of the island, fourteen miles distant from Mapunga. It is situated in latitude $18^{\circ} 0' S$ and $47^{\circ} E$ lon. at an elevation of four thousand feet above the level of the sea. The name it bears Itranaon - avine ~~which~~ signifies a thousand villages or lands, from Itranaon, a fort or village, and avine, one thousand.

Radama the late king resided here and was known to his people under the name of Radama Rakhi Manzano or Radama "the public judge." He was the first chieftain in Madagascar who ever assumed the title of authority of king. He was also considered the high priest. - The royal power is hereditary in his family and secondary powers are chosen from allies and subordinate chieftains. Radama held control over all possessions in the island and received as revenue one tenth part of all produce of the land. He proved a strong friend to civilization by his unworthy encouragement to the Europeans in their efforts to establish schools and abolish the slave trade. But the good thus accomplished was entirely subverted by the calamitous events immediately following his death which took place July 24th 1828 at the age of 36. His subjects were plunged into the intensest grief by this bereavement, exhibiting it in every manifestation both public and private. Many shaved their heads in the violence of their despair. The Capitol especially is represented as presenting a truly melancholy scene of universal despondence, lamentation and sorrow. Twenty thousand oxen were sacrificed to his manes and these were buried in his mausoleum, gold & silver vases, costly weapons, watches, clocks and jewels, numerous portraits among them that of George IV and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold and silver coins and ingots, all which offerings together with his coffin made of fourteen thousand dollars were estimated at a value of sixty thousand pounds sterling or nearly two hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars in American currency.*

Radama's successor, Queen Ranavaloa Manjato remarked quite all the salutary laws of her predecessor

(5/)

The brother of — himself a Christian, told that — found bible in his home
cut him up in small pieces & distill his flesh, at each house

Steele books are cheap

Produce
out of
1. Excellent poultry
& domestic
ducks, geese, turkeys —
Rice — mild & ~~good~~ — silk worms — green — swimming in green be
2. Quat — sum of frog pond favorite dish:

~~part of~~

Landmark

1. = 1st attendant — fans — Officers as servants — disapp. with plate emptied contents.
12 Amb Off. — ^{smoke} Gov head of table — thank the health of Queen. (Gov proposing health of King & Queen).

= Gov invited Salem Capt to come to dinner, mine gone, bring mine, father sick
mine sent up ^{repeal} but dinner over mine came back

legalized slavery and infanticide, shut up the schools, executing some and banishing the rest of their teachers. To the present day she retains much of her former hostility to professors of the Christian religion.

The report has been circulated that the Queen's only son and heir apparent to the throne has lately embraced the Christian faith; Should such a desirable rumor prove true there is yet hope that better days are dawning for Madagascar and that her six million inhabitants may ere long be redeemed from bondage of body and mind.

In the year 1646. England and France made a joint attack upon the island but their encroachments were steadfastly and successfully resisted. What purpose they may have had in view can scarcely be divined even by themselves since a very slight acquaintance with *its* geographical position, the character of its people and its few facilities for foreign commerce teaches that an aimless ambition for conquest can yield but a scanty harvest on a coast whose climate is so prejudicial to European constitutions.

- 1) Much deception is practised ^{by dealers in them} by mixing with a quantity of good cloves those from which the oil has been extracted. They are frequently before sale placed near water & being given for absorbent they ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{fairly} ~~are~~ ^{increased} in weight.

~~The name is derived from its~~
 from the ^{of the fruit} resemblance to a nail, & from the French and "Clou" a nail we have the word Clove. In Arabia they are called Kasanful. ~~The tree is indigenous to the~~ ^{tree is indigenous to the} ~~about 20 years ago~~ ^{about 20 years ago} ~~was introduced into Mauritius by the French~~ ^{was introduced into Mauritius by the French} whose success ~~has~~ ^{has} at once ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Arabians~~ ^{Arabians} who employed their slaves in its culture. The ~~increased~~ ^{increased} attention now being given to the rearing of this valuable ~~aromatic~~ ^{aromatic} provides that ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~will~~ ^{will} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~able~~ ^{able} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~supply~~ ^{supply} ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~demand~~ ^{demand} ~~which~~ ^{which} ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~can~~ ^{can} ~~supply~~ ^{supply} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~market~~ ^{market} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~oil~~ ^{oil} ~~other~~ ^{other} ~~countries~~ ^{countries} may ~~not~~ ^{not} be called upon to make:-

Tree bred to ran by human from Bourbon. 1st trees still living on King plantation

Notice - Now planting on Island of ^{in long aisle to Providence} ~~Reunion~~ (also Mauritius) - British policy to sell all of our balance.

8/2) a fruitful tree will yield 50 or 60 nuts yearly

- (4) This is the principal oil used in India & large quantities are ^{sent} ~~exported~~ ^{from} ~~into~~ ^{into} ~~England~~ ^{England} ~~to be~~ ^{to be} ~~used~~ ^{used} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~various~~ ^{various} ~~uses~~ ^{uses} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~manufacture~~ ^{manufacture}
- (3) This grog is ~~sent~~ ^{sent} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~East~~ ^{East} ~~India~~ ^{India} ~~Company~~ ^{Company}

Lumbago or ~~Don~~ Ganga or the native term the lower is
 found in a large castle, 300 feet long by 100 feet wide, now
 in ruins & falling into decay, but all good for much of the lower part of the river.
 In the various sections of the river, that were used by
 the low white residents & called Bungaree. Many of the
 buildings are made of stone and plaster with ^{white} plaster. The
 are mostly in the ^{middle} of the river. The lower part of the river is
 for a short distance. The irregular streets or lanes of the buildings
 of the lower are formed by the river. The lower part of the river is
 the only kind of water navigation is through the lower part of the
 navigation is a great deal for a short distance with the river.

[illegible]

mis - colored

one lucky

11/ ~~12~~
Four, ill.
black parents = 61
mis affected mis
viginal stock.

closer of flowers
soft white like white hose
of days.
ly degenerated from
may be propagated

~~See structure and~~

Indolians

fect negroes - describe -

Dress.

Pictorial ~~common~~ ^{Indians} ~~Indians~~

Marriage -

Burial -

Trades, - Implants, bones & shells

^{for}
Musical Instruments -

Cooking -

Food - drinks (see p. 18 & 22) -

Leaves, very bitter taste - (and said?)

Pain's hints - For debt & trial of goods.

Education, Schools, -

Amusements,

Superstitions

22

~~Suoke - $\frac{34}{11}$ - Wheat.~~

Do they smoke, whif -

Scrubland Forest, Sanger, Ind., Scarce, ^{here} plenty during bird-
plenty also Sparrows, 1/2 lost by Yankee Capt 20 years since
Muscora ducks 25 to 30 pr.

Muscovy ducks 25 to 30. to 16-
✓ - Refreshing, both cheap & excellent quality, in doz fowls for \$1.
and Sugar at 2 per cent. less 1 pound. - Flocks of mixed brood & a head
of each of various kinds.

The pinfold of natives & Blau is high dried black, near & near day.

Animals of Langkue (3) ~

The necessity for our hearty (by now every facility given in commercial pursuits.) showing out
of increasing importance make the industrial change &
intercourse of Salem merchants has given only the extensive trade they had spent with it
in exchanging American manufactures for Gambel &c (Brown)
H. H. H. H.

Die 3. (Hinter-)

1. *Chapman* & *Wright* *Montes* 1902

11 The principal imports are cotton, wine, firearms, powder, etc. which a duty of 5 per cent is levied.

Cocombail is wine used in India in large quantities, 4 p^{ts} to 1 Langote - for some uses -

Sindim is imported oil made (or 4 p^{ts} - (how made?))

2 1/2 is liable	Anime
<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p>	<p>1.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>6.</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8.</p> <p>9.</p> <p>10.</p>
<p>11.</p> <p>12.</p> <p>13.</p> <p>14.</p> <p>15.</p> <p>16.</p> <p>17.</p> <p>18.</p> <p>19.</p> <p>20.</p>	<p>21.</p> <p>22.</p> <p>23.</p> <p>24.</p> <p>25.</p> <p>26.</p> <p>27.</p> <p>28.</p> <p>29.</p> <p>30.</p>
<p>21.</p> <p>22.</p> <p>23.</p> <p>24.</p> <p>25.</p> <p>26.</p> <p>27.</p> <p>28.</p> <p>29.</p> <p>30.</p>	<p>31.</p> <p>32.</p> <p>33.</p> <p>34.</p> <p>35.</p> <p>36.</p> <p>37.</p> <p>38.</p> <p>39.</p> <p>40.</p>

to

[illegible]

(11) about 8 cents a day will cover

Each owner has private mark. (Slave head in form of figure ^{like nose}).

It not infrequently happens that a lapse of a few years finds the
owner who was ~~once~~ entered a poor emaciated slave at
the Custom house, paying ^{the full value of goods} the required duties on the head
of ~~the heads~~ of the haggard subjects of his own ^{own} traffic

Don't require ^{more} k

8) Said is 61 years old in 1847. His figure is tall and
w. and commanding much appearance is increased in
effect by a ~~bold and~~ ^{bold} ~~but~~ ^{and} ~~Bed~~ ^{beaver} like countenance
being fuzgled beyond a fault ⁱⁿ ~~now~~ ^{no} ~~two~~ ^{few} jewels more
about this person and his dress differs ^{very} ~~little~~ ^{little}
from that of a high class Arab, except in the
color of his Turban which was black in fashionable
note of times of Governors

His residence differs but little from that of any other wealthy Arab of the place, though ^{it may be distinguished by a copse} upon its top. It is ^{old Indian monument in present state} situated in a delightful grove of orange, cashew nut trees & is approached by a shaded avenue. The audience chamber was entered through a file of black soldiers in well worn and scanty uniforms of red coats, ^{white pants} & military hats with long plumes. The Imam, ^{by attending} rose at our entrance and he advanced to meet us & after shaking hands, motioned us to a seat near him. - The little state, ^{opposed to all pomp} that surrounded him was a cause of remark among us as well as his dignified & affable movements & address, towards the several Arab who had come to present their petitions or prefer complaints before his Highness. As these latter entered ~~they~~ approached the Imam who remained seated & addressing him with ^{good Na} - "My Lord" saluted him by kissing his hands, knees and then seated himself to await the impartial ^{& equitable} decision for which he is so esteemed while administering justice to his subjects of all classes. - The room ^{he mainly patronized but} contained no furniture but 3 or 4 representations of naval battles in frames on the walls, ^{large} two dirty chandeliers and several chairs in one of which he sat. - ^{the Imam sec'y reporter arrived} ~~(^{the Imam sec'y reporter arrived} Ahmed bin Osman)~~ and the Imam motioned out all present, when Capt. W. made a request that he would allow me to take passage for Muscat in one of his vessels, - the request was thus made as a mere matter of form his consent having been before given by Seaver. His answer was in terms of superior generosity and kindness towards me as an American, in which he promised to facilitate as far as in his power all my purposes in his dominions & further more wrote me thus: -

His ship in 1812 he made this voyage, was seized the living
to me one of the ships of War built by the English during
their last contest with America, the timber of the first
ship and then freely used in her construction is visible in
signs of decay. Her war timbers, built for the Emperor of
the East, has since been given to English government. ~~She~~ ^{She} sailed
to America and apparent devotion to her brought in con-
sideration with his royal descent not without expending his
own and neighboring nations among whom he has re-
sided the excellent list of Second Omar, made him to rule
with much Dutch authority, ~~without~~ See XX.

[illegible]

Enter stream from nob. male take him ^{to them} the palace, field of nob. Heim, correctly, then
when sets take for white mite him, & both ^{him} in reception room, Eats by himself in a
house & some more him

Before leaving coffee & blue herb mix hands some
protection to the negroes the governor of the island

I would like to see you again. I would like to see you again. I would like to see you again.

Angles de l'arc. A été mesuré avec une chaîne à ruban
et mesuré aussi à l'aide d'un niveau à bulle. Les deux
mesures sont en parfait accord. Les angles de l'arc sont
en degrés, minutes et secondes. Les angles de l'arc sont

idea as may be furnished by consulting the various sources in fact it has been illustrated in the accompanying sketch.

The first part of the paper deals with the general principles of the

Manxton day never was opened - still closed up
at a cost of 2000 pounds to the Government, N. 40 W.

... (Mourner) ...
... left a Mourner's Veil to remain over his grave ...
... not because of his suffering ...

[illegible]

[illegible]

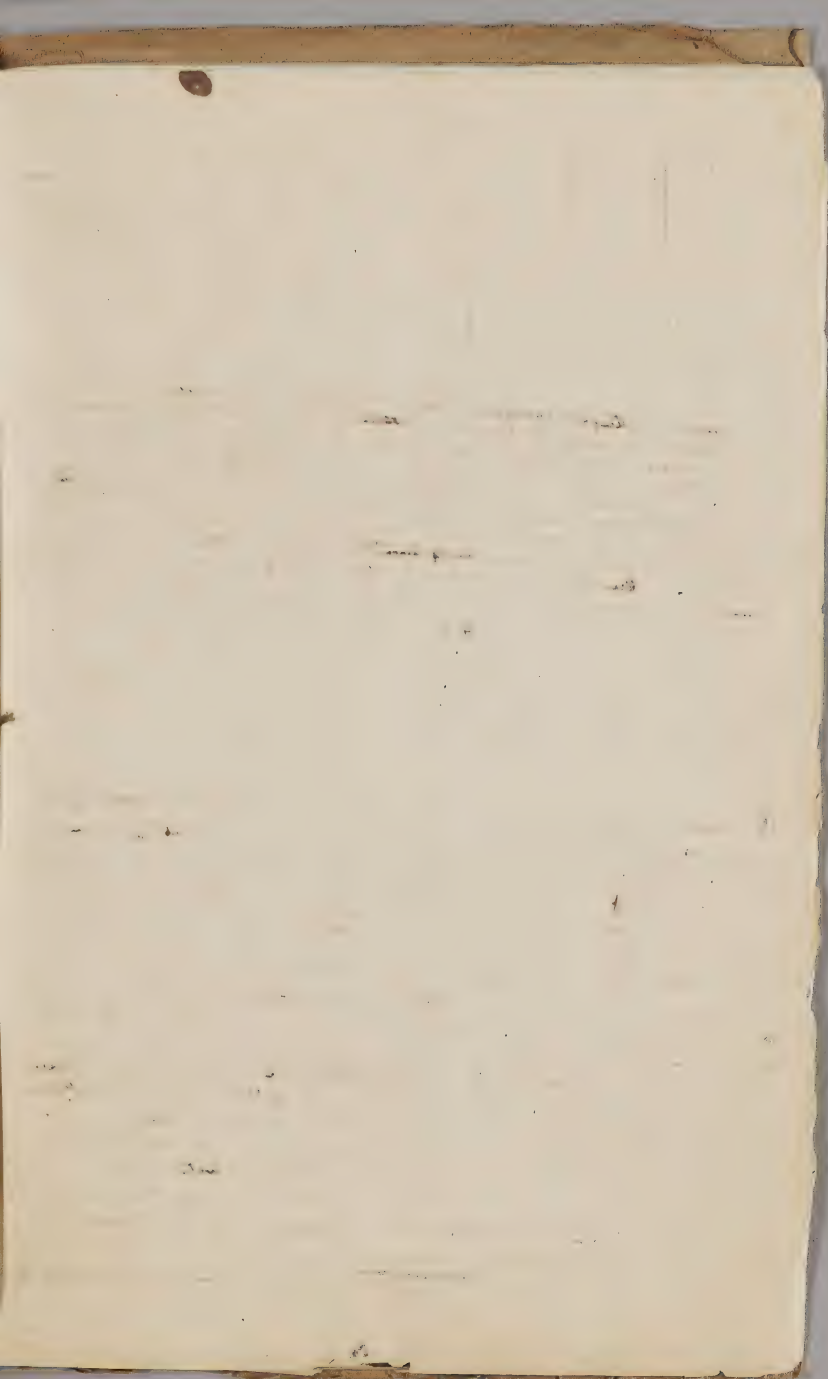
There is much variance of opinion among naval officers as to the extent of the French influence, Roberts in the "H. S. S. Eastern Court" states that his vessel is stationed in Africa from Cape Delgado to Cape Guardafui and from Cape Aden in Arabia to Ras-el-Had and thence along the Northern coast of Arabia to the entrance of the Persian Gulf, but which ports though not garrisoned are tributary to him, ^{and a naval force} and he would seem to be of the opinion that it is sufficient to give him the entire control over all ports in East Africa, Red Sea, Abyssinian Coast and Persian Gulf. Kitchener is of a like opinion. But Brown in his "H. S. S. Cruise" thinks that his vessel has even more extensive jurisdiction and on the authority of Capt. Hamilton English agent at Amharas, says that the Sultan ~~is~~ but a small port or two of little importance in addition to the ports of Muscat, Socatra, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mombasa, and that his authority in Arabia extends only from Ras-el-Had to Ras-el-Had, thus covering this matter of difference, namely, whether the remaining question ~~concerns it is that~~ the Sultan is satisfied to confine his jurisdiction also to the whole Arabian coast of Arabia, ~~from the head of the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb~~ or more as the latter coast of Arabia from Cape Guardafui to the entrance of the Mozambique Channel, a base of more than 1000 miles, and extending in Arabia more than three hundred miles in one from Muscat.

At Labrador I visited with many respects with Mr
James Ward who had been a passenger and was seen
during voyage with the Guardian. Mr Ward stopped at
Halifax as the steamer was to be the 1st of August
and the Commodore, who was sailing June 30th 1824 be-
lieves the United States was the Sister of Maryland,
as Mr Richard F. Waters was Lieut. Governor. In Mr

What become of this canoe, boat has heavy awning, ^{the canoe} not fit for
rough weather. Came near capsizing, & ^{very}
reasonably refused to use, -

1 The Sha-Hahn = what? King of the World.

#



Leaving Zanzibar ran down to Matony, 20th mile from the town of Z. The Imam spends most of his time here visiting Z. once a week. His palace differs little from the general style of the high class houses, having an addition of a circular, it is quite ~~sumptuous~~ situated in delightful groves of cocoa nut & orange trees, & is approached by a delightfully shaded ~~avenue~~. Having filled our water casks we again sailed, leisurely along the lovely wooded shore so grateful to the view & passing by the island of Tombat directed our course for Aden (in fact) - Muscat.

[illegible]

[3] The distance from fort to fort put over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile can open attack in the day time would be dangerous & unnecessary pull if the forts which are always garrisoned were well served.

(11) availing myself of the grant of Freeman said I went on board of his Majesty's ship "Hulw" & found quarters in a cabin ^{quite} comfortable. Cabin of Arab vessels after leave taken was filled with excitement there was none. The moment of departure was filled with excitement to me by the arrival of an Arab in search of a runaway slave who was found among the crowd of passengers ^{and} straightway unmercifully beaten with the staff and umbrella of his master. The poor fellows cry for mercy were unheeded by the bystanders regarding the scene with bitter emotion than that of pain. During the whole voyage I recd the best treatment from the passengers of the vessel, who had been expressly directed to give a favorable account of my safety and arrival at Muscat. - The master most of the voyage was absent but I had an excellent servant with me, ~~but~~ no opportunity was ^{at hand} to have my meals separately cooked and I was obliged to mix with the Arabs who always ~~with~~ ^{consistently} ate aside my food in a separate dish from that common plate in which they played their usual Arab game ^{in evening} I breakfasted at 9 & dined at 3. - My meals were of boiled rice & ghee ^{Chops} ^{fried} ^{meat} ^{and} ^{vegetables} - rice cake & newwari bread - a very superior bill of fare for the Arab sailors table. - ^{At the hour of prayer some went each day} ^{the men} ^{devoted} by the passengers with much civility. Each individual thrusting his hand into the dishes and feeling bottom outspunging the food abstracted by a skillful jerk precipitated the by no means diminutive morsel between his distended jaws. ^{At the hour of prayer came round each day}

" The description given of the rugged, unalterable face of nature in & about

city

at

(2.)

58

(3)

All the Ports from Ras al Had are tributary to it. And (4)

on west

Calcutta Singapore, Batavia

Salt

more analgetics, carpets, Sewing, silk, almonds, tea, roots, resins, perfumes, new bael, & other gums.

(6)

over

High road
interim
with no other restriction

(5)

(8)

as shown

(1) ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~leave~~ ^{leave} ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~trouble~~ ^{trouble} when the present appearance is con-
fused with those of the ~~express~~ ^{the act & process} of the identity with the present
state of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~present~~ ^{present}

2) The only remaining vestiges of Her Schtettens are the fort ^{forming the two or three strong bastions} and ^{two stone castles, one in the fort and one beyond the fort} and ^{the custom house} and two churches (~~one of which~~) - one of which is now occupied by the Bavarians of the other converted into a palace for the Imam.

1) The custom house is always a scene of bustling confusion as cargo constantly arrives or new duties must be cleared before allowed to pass. The magazines in which are stored every kind of Russian as well as Indian produce, the busiest months are from Aug to Dec inclusive. The exports in 1847 were valued at Bannam at \$8000 (eight thousand).

~~The Customs in 1847 farmed to Bacons at \$80,000 (eighty thousand)~~

(8) - Accounts are kept in Goe & Mamoodies - 20 Goe = 1 Mamoodie = 1 doll.
The Persian, Turkish, Indian, etc., beads & Spanish crowns & Spanish dolls
are met with their value fluctuating with the demand & are generally
sold by weight.

- made up of
- 11) Arabs Persians Indians Syrians Belosclases Kurds, Affghans
 who have settled here attracted by the just government of Khefloe
 In 1828 a party of Jews unable to endure the tyranny & exactions of the
 Racha of Persia took refuge here & were well received by the Sultan
 The Persians are now well with more favor than formerly and their
 heathery overlooked - Every Friday 5000 men a garrison of Persians
 were admitted into the town but taking advantage of the prices
 rise of Ammunition they seized on the forts & deposed the King & usurped
 the government. - After they were shaken by Arabs Persians were
 not allowed in great numbers to reach here but since
 the Sultan's marriage with the Princess of Shiraz that restriction
 has been rescinded.

The Affghans are mostly pilgrims going to Mecca & don't engage in Commerce, but keep
 by themselves
 Most of the many soldiers are Belosclases who are generally
 compose the lower class. <sup>They are darker than Arabs, & have a more swarthy complexion. Their faces are
 thin & a nose like a snout & are in a long cotton robe, with a red sash
 their nose, do not cover face as Arabian women do. They are mostly nomads.</sup>

- Sharks, Bonitos, Baracuda, dolphin, bear fish. These are fishermen of
 different standing. Some are excellent boats, some carcasses & some dependant on
 the Calamarian (take from Mosher the fishermen catch it, but here). The same is
 used in darning fish. Many smaller fish are taken for bait in
 the following manner. The fisherman stands in the bow of a
 boat connected by rope with the line or other boats & is noisily
 pulled toward the spot where they large schools are. He then
 throws the lead loaded net gathered up folds on his arm in such
 manner as to assume a circular form before reaching the water
 As soon as it has sunk another person dives down & grasps the lower
 edges of the net which is pulled to the boat with frequently
 the contents of several barrels. The larger kind of fish are salted &
 packed for shipping. Vessels from Mauritius speculate frequently in
 taking them hence paying \$12 a hundred & realizing \$1000 a hundred. The Shark
 most highly prized is called a milk rice fish. The usual diet of these men is long voyages.
 The highest ship catches on average from 20 to 30 tons of fish in consequence of this fish being damaged
 for account of Muscat there here.

The waters here are unmatchable for fish. The appearance, often can trace the
 chain by net vessel is riding in 6 fathoms water.

Part Baniyas (Description here)

- 3) ^{not above} The town is built on a ^{high rising from the sea} at ^{on only level place to the sea} South end of a ^{small bay} Corve, in the
 gorges of an extensive pass which widens from the point as it advances from
 the near the city. ^{the bay is 15 ft high and a piece of dry ditch now built across of}
 the sea. 2 small towers, 2 small white houses, black houses of rock interwoven by regulation
 of a single tree, & 1 singular & romantic. 30000 ft high, jagged & serrated.
 small excepting fronting sea with large tower at main angles.

put $\frac{13}{4}$ below

"ating
me has 8000")

of several in vicinity of Muscat

much many of the Muskat Merchants reside

Sixty

[illegible][illegible]

and (3) (4) put above
the

[Faint handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

11 The

So dark ~~dark~~

[illegible]

- [illegible]

indeed I have every where remarked that

in the Oman in 1833

3) Calfaum was educated in Calcutta & spoke conversely French & Hindi easily in the French & Eng languages. - He also enjoyed the consulate of France. He died in June 1845. See ^{the translated statement of the treaty made between the government of France} for the 62 of June ~~see below~~ & find his powers ~~from the treaty~~ by Mr C. Frank Powell. see below

4) In 1843 a flag staff was mast on board on ship & on 16 Aug. taken by permission of Prince Thumun on Calfaum's house. American surgeon 1 1/2 time thrown to the water on this soil. But the Arabs ever jealous made such representations to Thumun that he sent a messenger at 5 P.M. ordering it to be taken down with drawing his protection in case ^{the order} was not obeyed. - It remained up for reasons of pride in the indignation of the plain till sundown before which however another messenger arrived threatening destruction of both flag & staff. - At mid night the sailors went on shore and quietly sent the staff down. The chief difficulty why this consularship of Calfaum was not acknowledged was that he had never recd the Omans consent his letters of permission being supposed by Calfaum to have been stopped by Thumun, who also ^{through Calfaum} probably gave the permission to hoist the flag that he could leave the satisfaction of countermanding. The order however possesses ^{of his father's blood} of an aptitude of arrogance. - Thumun never befriended an American. ~~He sent~~ an official cabinet of the flag staff affair was sent to our government ^{of Calfaum} & no notice taken of it. What is the use of a consul if not supported by government.

5) In connection with his family an illustration may be made of the cupidite & friendship of Arab relatives & officials. Prince Thumun and his brother Abdallah stripped the house of every thing valuable which were a fine assortment of French furniture on which Calfaum presided leaving a wife son daughter & concubine in comparative destitution. Say the son is bright little fellow of 14 & interesting. In 1846 his mother received a letter from the gov of Bawlon offering to adopt & instruct him. This plan was frustrated by Abdallah who usurped the office on Calfaum's death. In 1847 Abdallah became foolish, talking with me one day to his death. Abdallah is a fool his wife say to poison his son and made him a fool but it is Allah who has punished him for treating my mother so.

Provoked perhaps to find myself ~~injured~~, ^{I was even} ~~but~~ more provoked at
his look of peculiar satisfaction ~~that~~ ^{seemingly} to indicate ^{the} meditation
of the animal that stood over me.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Saw his look of scrupulous satisfaction & joyous exultation over my prostration

some houses built of stone.

The explanation of the afternoon
with such animals ~~as were~~ discouraged from visiting other adjoining villages
and ~~retained~~ ^{on} ~~the~~ ^{face} toward Muscat on ~~the way~~ ^{the way} yielding to and ^{separately} ~~clown~~ ^{clown} keys whose
illustrations of the Italian proverb x x x v - were provoking enough - Still
evidence we had to for a application of the scourge ~~only~~ ^{only} seemed only to produce
incisely that phenomenon - When within sight of Muscat we gladly ~~spoke~~ ^{spoke}
our animals into the charge of our guide and entered the city on
the tandem team nature gave us -

~~But the matter is~~!

Nov 24th The Holiday, commenced which was announced above by grand salute from forts, shipping ^{in harbor} Prince Revenue & his Soldiers (1500) & Arabs of all classes went up side the walls to pray, & ~~in such a manner~~ we then return a more successful effort by the multitude to make a tremendous this was their, required

(4) with Antelope horns, or bamboo powder flasks. Strapped over their shoulders

The blood ^{is} thin, well tempered ~~that~~ have much ^{of} ~~it~~ ^{being} rectified, & ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~used~~ ^{used} for medicine

Emp Claudius had 2 gladiators, faculty of not minking hence invincible
Under some pretty severe blows were received by ^{some} ~~some~~ who seemed not to suffer
~~but~~ ^{had} ~~had~~ ^{had} that faculty ^{which} ~~which~~ ^{which} by the invincible gladiators
of Emperor Claudius, of refraining from minking

See p 32 / over

some among with barrels & some with sticks.

some came with barrels & some with ducks.
 I shot the first at 1/4 past 12, and had some in a hole in single
 tin. I saw them flying over the lake. I have 1/2 barrel of preserved
 wild ducks on my table. I shot them in a trap net. I have 1/2 barrel of
 preserved. The birds were shot in the lake and not in the water.

The rockless sandy rim of the bay was the natural place where we landed with the boat. It was not until I threw a stone, however, that we saw the white bird, whence we caught it as on next day. It came from the ^{upper} beach, opposite the women. The bird came inland, when it saw a chance some in the bay and with a dash it was in the boat. It was a very different bird from the one I had seen at the beach.

1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572,

By the help of which I will be able to do it.

The accident out of a scene to which in last years after being sent
I am to you again I know, that something in the immediate vicinity
live in "Tumash" is received as a great time in imitation of the
Crown made in the morning a good. I am sure that we shall, but
the more likely to make me feel. If the power will practice
with the most elegant of our best society. On our return
our pleasant emotions were changed to those of gloomy cast by family Customs House
since last recently I have seen the crowd &c

[illegible]

#6) - As we entered the Front Bay at daylight the frequent appearance of a ^{small fish} ~~small~~ looked like the upper portion of the human body, dotting the surface of the outer harbor. - I soon made them out to be fishermen pursuing their occupation on their ramaids or small rafts of logs, sitting with legs in the prater and throwing out the line with a turn round the head, and depositing the fish taken in a ~~small~~ basket fastened to the raft. - These floats are propelled at rate of 4 miles an hour by a double ~~blade~~ ^{man} bladed paddle held in the middle & plied alternately on either side. - The animal we at once commenced retarding tobacco, Chinese candles, sugar & dry goods, clocks, &c at good profits. - The latter article I had frequent opportunity to become acquainted with at after visits to Aken, and had good reason to lament the unfaithfulness of Yankee Clockmakers. So often was I called in to oil, adjust, mend up, &c these ^{but at present} worthless articles of trade ~~but which~~. "Good clocks but don't know how to fix them."

#7) See Map page

#8) After riding over ^{3 miles of road} ~~3 miles of road~~ we came to the "Mauka Pass" at its center a passage 300 yards ^{and by the English} through a solid rock 150 feet deep ^{formed by ached ridge of stone} and then came in view of the of the camp on settlement &c.

mes.

#9) the highest of Mauka 1748 feet above sea level

#1/ 800 feet high/ 1/2 in

seventeen thousand

~~Good place for paper~~

measure intercepted by the inlet of Leevah ^{all} whose fortifications command this island. The island is separated from the peninsula by a narrow channel. Running nearly North and South it is about twelve hundred yards long by seven hundred broad and rises seaward to the height of five or six ^{hundred} ~~hundred~~ feet.

Intending to become a resident at Aden I engaged much more ^{expensive} ~~entirely~~ ^{than} ~~at a cost of~~ ^{at a cost of} 17000 rupees or 8000 dollars accommodations at the best hotel in the place. ~~It served~~ ~~entertainment for men and beast under the name of the~~ "Prince of Wales Hotel" I found it all that the high sounding name indicated; in its length and capacity at least it was "very like a whale". It was made of stone, one hundred and forty feet long and one story high, and stood in the middle of a level sandy plain facing the harbor. The front side was shaded by a straw verandah, the Northern wing contained a billiard room and an European sleep, the Southern wing was monopolized by sleeping apartments and a dining hall capable to hold an hundred or more persons comfortably seated. A placard posted on the wall informed the inquiring boarder that two inner men would be provided for at an expense of three dollars per diem and upward from that sum.

I laughed, thought of an rat taking up its abode in a human habitation, and became its solitary boarder and occupant of one of its thirty rooms, all of which were formed nine feet square by straw mat partitions on two or three sides, and by rough boards on the other or others. The room furniture was a table and a cat and a kind of bed frame mounted on four rough wicker-pedestals. A line extended across the room answered to keep my clothing from the encroachments of numerous companies of rats that provided themselves with gratuitous lodgings in the mat ceilings, supporting life at the expense of occasional boarders. - Found in this category I freely confess that more dauntless animals are seldom met with and most indefatigably they labored in burrowing through the mat carpeting of my room.

The intense heat of the Sun and many other considera-
tions additional to the continuous using of the billiard table,
by carousing and drunken soldiers through the whole night,
made me not slow to learn the necessity to change, so far as
business would allow, night into day and day into night, while
in this Astor House on the sands of Arabia I schooled myself to con-
tinuance, A more comfortable hour could hardly be found, How
highly would he prized a stagnant pool, of stunted trees, or
even one back or blade of sickly grass in all that extensive
semi-circumference of ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~unpleasant~~ ^{unpleasant} ~~night~~ ^{night} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~relieve~~ ^{relieve} the aching
eyeballs from ~~the~~ ^{not a distant} ~~the~~ ^{to arrange in} ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~burning~~ ^{burning} ~~day~~ ^{day}, ~~at~~ ^{at}
and again did I sigh for the beautiful landscapes of my native

sible as well as intelligible to every class of the community.

The name Aden signified ^{par excellence}delicious, - delights. The city was founded, say the Arabians, by Aden, the son of Saba & grandson of Abraham. It acquired renown as one of three Christian ~~historics~~ ^{historical} which existed in Yemen before Mahomet's birth, called Aden, Dhafar, and Meform. - The Harayrits ^(?) or Kings of Yemen, builded their temples here and dedicated it to the Sun which ~~the~~ ^{the} Sabaeans adored. -

Before the Christian era Aden had been a flourishing channel of commerce between India and Egypt. - It was destroyed by the Romans about the middle of the first century. ~~The ruins of the city~~ ^{The ruins of the city} ~~are not to be seen~~ ^{are not to be seen} ~~any more~~ ^{any more} The ruins and the ~~remains~~ ^{remains} of the temple of Edroqis, whose remains are contained in a mosque yet to be recognized among the ruins at Aden. The mention of "Aden" is a small but celebrated city. In the year 529 A.D. Amrat, son of a Regent of Abyssinia landed with an army of seventy thousand and subjected the city to a Christianity -

It appears to have enjoyed its highest magnificence probably about the time of the fall of the Roman Empire and while the Mahometans were possessed of Egypt. At this period it was the great entrepot in Arabia for ships and trade from the East. - Vessels being thought too large to effect a safe navigation of the Red Sea, they landed their cargoes at Aden whence the treacherous or galleys of the Arabs, bringing produce of Egypt, Syria and Europe received the commodities of the East and freighted them to Saida and Aden. By the trade at this port the Soldans of Cairo and were greatly enriched. As an index of its power it may be mentioned that when the Soldan of Babylon in the year 1157 led his army the first time against our Turk here, Aden, threatened by Baucan Khan against the Christians, furnished him with thirty thousand horse and forty thousand camels.

Abulfeda, an Arabian geographer of the fourteenth century without flattery mentioned Aden as a city with a capacious port much frequented by ships and merchants from India, China and Abyssinia, but "undeque sicca et squallida" and totally destitute of fountains and water so that one of the gates is named Bab el-Sakiyyin or Gate of the water carriers as fresh water must be brought from a distance. The same author informs us that from this city the learned joined - the Fatemides, were first called to be declared Caliphs of Egypt.

In fourteen hundred and eighty eight it was still the central point of commerce carried on with the East by way of Egypt. - At this time we are told that King John sent Columbus, who first discovered Aden for the

See what John says page 121 New Journal. Good

is being say, Abdallah the father
of Mahomet the Prophet. So beautiful
that "nearly 200 Arab maidens
of his race brought the Angles the same
to Anna."

Collected from Hamyar son of Saba.

in order to secure the monopoly of that province ~~perhaps~~ a direct passage from
Egypt to India having been discovered by the ~~Portuguese~~

in a geographical work prepared by him in the 12th century

Like ancient Tyre. Aden had "her merchants who are princes & her
trafficers the honorable of the earth" and "under the Kings of the earth
with the multitude of her riches & of her merchandise"

Marco Polo.

descended from Mahomet through his daughter Fatema

In 1482 Aden was first visited by the English ^{ambassadors} under the auspices of
King John 2^d of Portugal

11) Note 150.

Continuing to be the central point of commerce carried on with the East by way of Egypt Aden appears to have remained under its Arabian masters till the period when hostilities between the Souldan of Egypt & the Portuguese having moved the former to bring ships across the desert & embark them on the Red Sea a naval war took place between the two powers, its excellent harbor renders Aden an object of importance to each party. In 1517 it was attacked by the fleet of Soliman who had conquered the Souldan of Egypt but without success - however in 1539 Soliman Bashe when proceeding to attack the Portuguese in India first & then & then seized the sovereignty of Aden & its possession of the place.

See p 348 - Hist of Indies

Port began to intercept the nav of Red Sea while in the time the Arabs had been factors of all the trade passing thro this channel

1497 by Vasco da Gama

English - This account can hardly be true, tied with correctness as all modern travellers have credited Capt. Sharpleigh as the first English man that ever visited the place, who did so in 1609, when Capt Robert Courte speaks of it as only a town garrison with no great commerce, containing eighty two pieces of ordnance.

— In the sixteenth century Aden with the rest of Yemen was paying a nominal allegiance to Egyptian Monarchy. Its harbor was then made a "principle rendezvous for the fleets equipped by the Circassian Sultans of Cairo in aid of their Moslem brethren against the Portuguese who were actively engaged in pillaging Mohammedan commerce and also endeavoring a conquest of Gurenat and the Malabar Coast. - Their opponents were known by the Shiek Zain-ud-deen in the most malignant language as "a race of unclean Frank interlopers, may the curse of Allah rest upon them." An obstinate warfare was commenced in which the Portuguese several times endeavored to gain possession of their strong hold but with no success. In one of these attempts in the year 1513, the famous Portuguese general Don Alphonso Albuquerque lost two thousand men beneath its walls. ^{as before mentioned}

And also attacked by Abog's Governor Lopez Soares,

In (1517) it was successfully attacked by the tyrannical Ottoman Sultan Selim first by whose arms the ^{turn} Mameluke Empire was overthrown. ^{in 1517} The next dynasty of Egypt desiring to bring Yemen under its more immediate control, sent the eunuch Soliman Pasha, ^{with twenty other Egyptian troops from Mecca} to seize Aden as a place of the first importance for carrying out a plan of operation then being set on foot. ^{and the Egyptian Great} of much claim being resisted by its occupants the place was seized by the most treacherous means. The ruling Shiek Amer of the Beni Thor tribe ^{accepting an invitation} was invited ^{would meet} to board the Admiral's galley, complying with the summons without suspicion he was on his arrival seized, confined and afterward hung at the yard arm in sight of his friends. The Pasha ^{and his men} ~~and~~ ^{in the name of Soliman the Magnificent} took possession. This expedition connected with an attempted recapture of Drie in Gurenat was undertaken in 1538. At this time the Indian trade had to a great degree been removed to Mocha and other ports and Aden was on the authority of Veggio, a Venetian Captain in the service of the Pasha, the resort of but three or four Spanish ships in a year.

The city soon after fell into the hands of an Arab chief named Montaher from whom it was recaptured by the Pasha of the Turks in 1568 when he accomplished with an immense

See next page.

"the square at its deepest ravine in front than
the rest of mch. defended by redoubts known as the artillery"
and tanks found in good order line of casemate on N side of town 30 mch 80 ft
square, deep ditch with double coat of masonry or stone resembling
Remondus in 1730 relates that the mole was daily hit in our canals nch on some day
mounted to 11 or 16 hundred even to 2000.

put here the guns &c.

~~In 1609 took 43-leaf~~

^{Arabia.}
Nepheros ¹ ~~to~~ ^{the} ~~where~~ the reader is referred for a fuller history of the ~~of~~ of
Sapa.

a cousin of Mejid Billah — —
^

Khassim was descended from Mahomet by Ismam Haddi who was buried at Saadi. From him are spring both the Emams of Saad and the princes of Krukeban whom the Turks were not subdued. Khassim lived as a private person in ancient estates upon the mountains of Schaakara, North East from Loheya, although in retirement he enjoyed the free choice of the independent chiefs in the Highlands and remarking theodium of his countrymen toward their Turkish Masters he leagueed with the Turks to expell the Pachas from the cities of Yemen. In the accomplishment of this design his bravery honored him the dignity of a sovereign prince and the title of Sepid Khassim: He still continued his residence in the mountains of Schaakara and there died after a prosperous reign of nine years. The gratitude of his people honored him with the epithet "Great" and hence he has been called Khassim el Khir or Khassim the Great.

The eldest son of Khassim next assumed the title of Ismam under the name of Metwokkel Allah. He lived with great economy at Soraan and reigned thirty years. After his death he was honored as a Saint.

His son Sepid Billah succeeded Metwokkel Allah and continuing the policy of his father reigned seven years. Mahadi Achmed next assumed the power and after a reign of seven years was succeeded by his nephew Metid Billah under the name of Ismam Mahadi Haddi. He reigned two years and was dethroned by Mahadi Mahomed, son of Mahadi Achmed, who lived at Mouabhet and reigned thirty years. During the early part of his reign the Abdallee and Houstarree tribes declared themselves independent which ground they have since maintained.

El Naser next obtained the throne for two years, when Khassim, nephew of Mahadi Mahomed expelled him and ruled under the title of El Metwokkel forty years. His son El Mansor succeeded to the throne but soon after a cousin of his father possessed himself of nearly all the Country. The rebellion was finally repressed and his two cousins and his brother confined for life. El Mansor reigned twenty years and left several sons. Ali, the eldest of them would rightfully have taken the power and title of Ismam but was seized and confined by his brother Abbas and died in 1757.

Abbas ruled under the title of El Mahadi and was forty five years old in 1768 when Meluhr visited the Country. He had then reigned seventeen years.

In 1835 the ruling chief was Mahomed Foudel ben Abdul Kwoonem ben Abdallee. He resided at Lahedy about eighty miles from Aden where he protected the wealth and

sed and left him by his uncle who had distinguished him-
self by his valour and bravery as a ruler.

In 1835 the population of Aden consisted in less
than eight thousand souls and not more than twenty
families were engaged in mercantile pursuits while the
rest dragged out a miserable living by fishing and basket
making. Since the expulsion of the Turks a gradual decay had
marked this "key that let the Grand Turk into all the treasures and
sweetnesses of Arabia". The rapine of an empty population com-
pletely exhausted its wealth and at the state of which we are speaking
the decayed walls and ruins ^{of the city} seemed to ^{be} accumulated melancholy contrast the former
sites of grand mosques and minarets ^{as per the} res-
cents and colonnades of a numerous people on whom the com-
merce of India had profusely bestowed her wealth. ^{the}
The splendour and strength of this ancient city could
be gathered out from two or three lofty minarets of brown
brick towering ^{above the} ruins & broken columns of mosques
to which they had formerly been attached: from the extensive
cemetery ^{extending from the wall to the mosque of Shikh Egh-}
man dotted with marble headstones covered with inscriptions
and of marble surmounted by a turban in the peculiar fash-
ion of the Turks: from the ruins of its aqueduct, its main
chamber walled tanks ^{now} filled with sand and silt and
numerous wells bored through solid rock to the depth
of two hundred feet. ^{from the decayed Turkish wall and ruined fortifications} And in the several huge pieces of
ordnance lying neglected about the town. These can-
non are eighteen and a half to nineteen and a half feet long
and ^{now made into mortar} they are covered with ornaments and inscriptions ^{of the former}
their manufacture in the reign of Soliman the son of Se-
lim Khan (Soliman the Magnificent) The era (or flight of the
Lunar) 901 "or in the year 1523.

Since the occupation of Aden by the English sev-
eral of these cannon have been sent to England. In con-
nection with their later history is an anecdote containing
an apothem worthy of its author. In 1835, Lieutenant
Walded inquired of the Sultan Mahomet why he did
not cut them up for the sake of the metal which is said
to contain a considerable intermixture of silver. "I am
unwilling" was the sorrowful reply "to deprive Aden of
the only remaining sign of its former greatness and strength."

In 1836 the batteries sacked in situ and carried
off booty to the value of thirty thousand dollars, principally
belonging to the British merchants, were ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{the} ~~the~~
Sultan under an annual contribution of three hundred
and sixty dollars. Two other tribes, the Yoffaces and Haud-
hides ^{also} ~~by~~ ^{pay} tribute from him a tribute.

"Among the ruins some fine remains of ancient splendor - Several to east shade over general
desolation (most of them being mere heap of ruins and miserable huts, totally wanting in
convenience of life but walls) The most remarkable of these remains consists of two of circles
on NW side of lower 3 of which are 8 ft high & of proportionally deep excavated from solid rock
and lined with a smooth coat of fine stone resembling marble. - A broad aqueduct
canal in rock still be traced well, formerly conducted the water to these cisterns from a
deep ravine in the mountain above. - Higher up there is another still better one
now partly filled with water. - Salt Swales -

In 1843 - Pottery but little more than ^{dense} group of straw huts, the English
not having been in possession long enough to make any striking
change.

"In Jan 39. Nothing but heap of ruins, houses of rough stone

At the time it was ^{flourishing} ^{desolation} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{city} ^{then} decayed into a small hamlet
of 500 inhabitants, not more than 20 of whom were engaged in mercantile pursuits
preserved in its decayed walls (1)

see H. H. H. Hist. p 325

city of ... at ...

However ready one may be to ^{affirm}
~~hold~~ ^{in mind} the generous sentiment of the poet—

sing with all thy force above the still

[illegible]

My entire ^{only} ^{private} property is among the national
funds allocated to the Government.

They were not at all interested by the Scientific
method discovering man and his place
in the universe and his place in the universe
and his place in the universe and his place in the universe

[illegible]

[Faint handwriting]

[Signature]

Don't see you to _____

[illegible]

the ¹⁷ ^{also} does ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶ ⁴⁶⁷ ⁴⁶⁸ ⁴⁶⁹ ⁴⁷⁰ ⁴⁷¹ ⁴⁷² ⁴⁷³ ⁴⁷⁴ ⁴⁷⁵ ⁴⁷⁶ ⁴⁷⁷ ⁴⁷⁸ ⁴⁷⁹ <

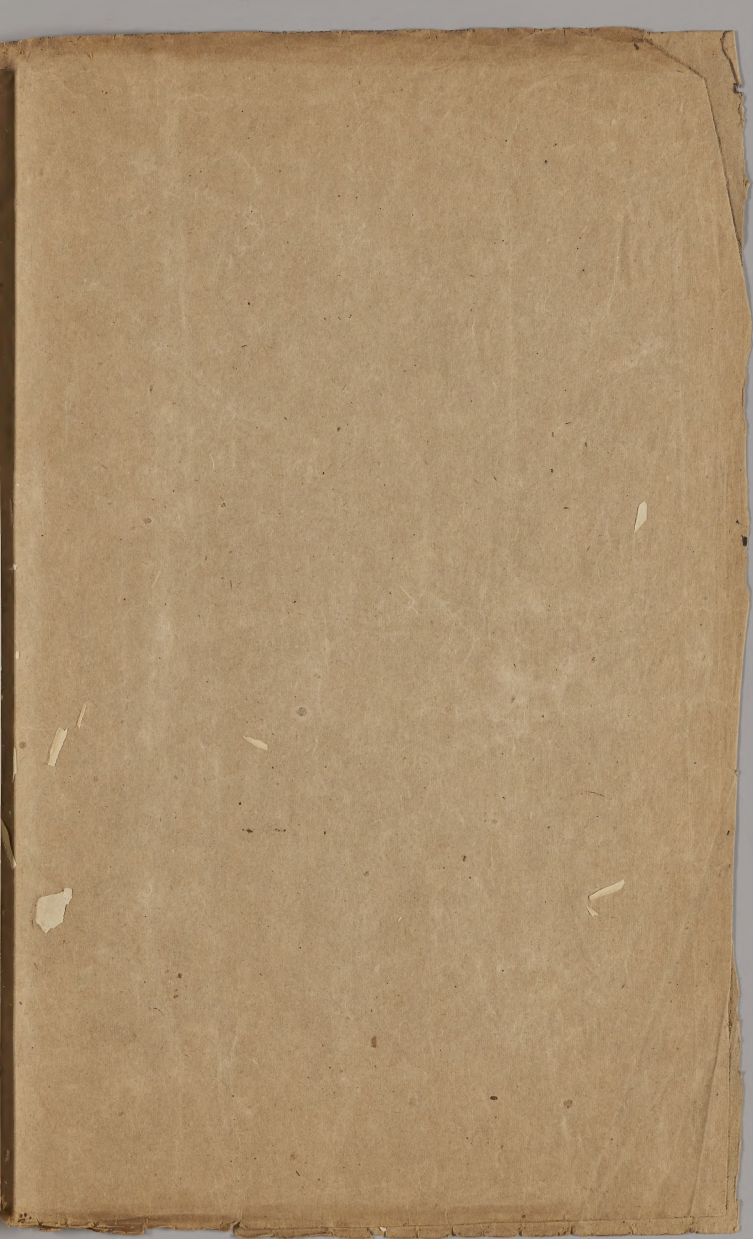
We have thus far followed in brief, as well as authentic sources susceptible, the gradations in the history of this Eastern city. Through the period of its brilliancy in the commercial world, its various ~~past~~ ~~existing~~ ~~circumstances~~ and various changes of masters. Within a few years it has again changed hands and in a manner equally remarkable and oppressive with any former seizure that has befallen it.

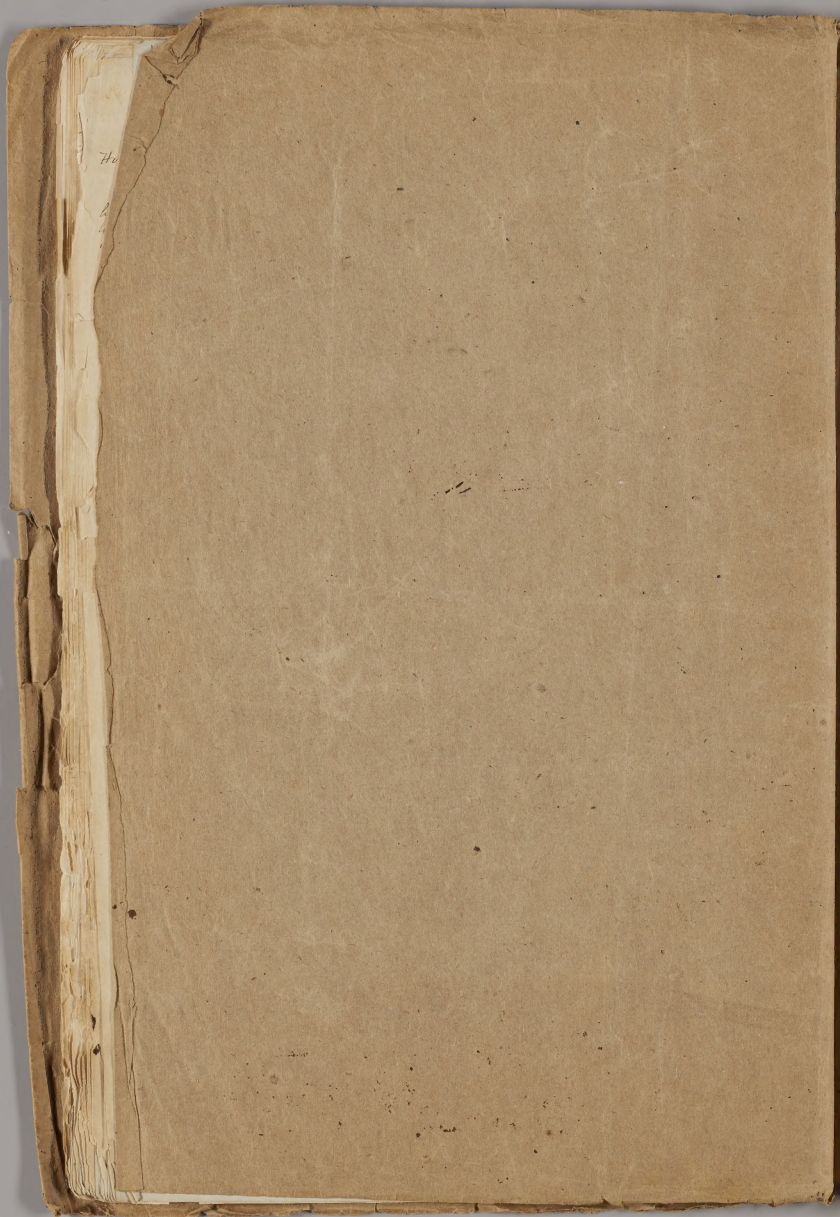
The establishment of an overland communication with India through Egypt and the steam navigation of the Red Sea created an imperative want of an intermediate station between Bombay and Suez. The Bombay Government at once saw and appreciated the advantages of Aden over Mocha and other ports of the Red Sea. Moreover its situation was about half way between the two places of departure. Aden was by reason fixed on as the proposed depot and the Bombay Government without delay cast about for a pretext whereby her former majesty of the world might affix one corner of her veil upon Yemen.

A pretext was soon found by means of which England, through a covetous disposition and a superlative dread of all manners of rivalry appears to have been drawn into the commission of an act which cannot but stain her reputation and with many of her former friends, with the utterance of the generous sentiment of the poet
"England with all thy faults I love thee still".

158
Hour

100
mille
a 16
1. 16





Unfading Hope, when life last embers
burn,
and soul to soul & dust to dust, it

